

unit of troops sent against Petrograd which remains solid for General Korniloff. That body is now at Tsarskoye-Selo. Up to yesterday afternoon it was feared force would have to be applied to it, but it now seems the situation has cleared.

It appears to be undoubted that the "savage" division, though devoted to General Korniloff, had no idea of their destination or his aim. The division consists of eight regiments of fierce Cossack cavalry, recruited almost exclusively from the tribes inhabiting the Khabardinsk and Oskelinsk, and contains a few Tartars.

Almost all are Mohammedans, and among them are many princes. Some are wholly uneducated. Their commander is General Bagration. The submission of the "savage" division was brought about through the devotion of a group of their coreligionists to the government.

COMPARATIVELY QUIET

IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(By Associated Press.)
The situation in France and Belgium continues comparatively quiet, except for the artillery, which is carrying out reciprocal bombardments on various sectors.

In the Austro-Italian theater the Austrians, in another of their violent assaults against the Italians on Monte San Gabriele, have been rewarded with slight gains. Their efforts to cross these advances failed completely before the main line of the Italian defenses.

The Austrian official communication of Wednesday characterizes the Italian offensive on the Isonzo as a failure, and asserts that the Italian losses have reached almost a quarter of a million men, among them 20,000 prisoners.

WILLING TO SURRENDER

ON CERTAIN TERMS

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, September 13.—General Korniloff, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, and leader of the rebellion against the provisional government, has expressed a willingness to surrender on certain terms, says a dispatch from Petrograd to the London Telegraph Company. The provisional government, however, demands his unconditional surrender.

KORNILOFF REBELLION

SEEMS TO HAVE COLLAPSED

PETROGRAD, Wednesday, September 13.—According to an official statement just issued, General Korniloff's attempt seems to have collapsed, and there is no longer any reason to fear a collision between the two forces. After General Alexieff had been in communication by telephone with General Korniloff, the opinion was expressed that the revolutionary general later would abandon his enterprise.

REPORTED SURRENDER

OF KORNILOFF'S ARMY

PETROGRAD, September 13.—M. Shchegolev, Minister of Labor in the Kerensky Cabinet, and a member of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, announced through the Russian official news agency to-day that General Korniloff's adventure had collapsed and that the army at his headquarters had surrendered.

SWEDISH CHARGE

IN MEXICO CITY

ACTS FOR GERMANY

(Continued from First Page.)
Telegraphic news of the bestowal of the decoration, which I strongly recommended, in view of the circumstances detailed above.

(Signed) "VON ECKHARDT"

MORRIS REQUIRED TO FILE

HIS MESSAGES IN FRENCH

At the same time that this announcement was made, the Secretary of State gave out a report from Ira Nelson Morris, American minister at Stockholm. Mr. Morris declares that, while the Swedish Foreign Office was transmitting German messages in German code for the German diplomats, it was requiring Mr. Morris to file his messages to Constantinople via the Swedish Foreign Office in French.

The revelation in the Mexico City letter in this further evidence of Swedish pro-Germanism can be met, according to opinion here to-night, only by the dismissal from Swedish services of the guilty parties, a break in relations between Sweden and Germany, and a profound apology to the United States and the other allies.

The United States was signed against in the Mexican transaction in much the same way as was Great Britain in the Argentine. The secret German messages were transmitted over the cable and telegraph lines of the United States from Mexico City to Europe under the guarantee of the Swedish diplomats, just as were the Lueburg dispatches sent over the British cables.

At the time of the letter which reveals these things, the United States had not yet entered the war. But the United States was then in the hottest part of the Mexican embroglio.

It was just at this time, March, 1916, that Pancho Villa was raiding into the territory of the United States, killing and robbing.

The State Department refuses to connect the German-Swedish activities with the Mexican assaults against the United States. But every other diplomat in Washington is doing so.

No one to-night would say that this course of information as to the activities of the United States is still open to Germany. Neither von Eckhardt nor Schenck is now in Mexico. But the possibility that through some such channel leaked the news of the sailing of Pershing's transports and other military news, has shocked the government and the allied diplomatic corps from top to bottom.

VON LUEBURG DODGES

THREATENING CROWDS

(By Associated Press.)
BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—Count von Lueburg, the German minister, whose passports were sent to the German legation yesterday by the Argentine government because his objectionable messages to Berlin, through the Swedish Foreign Office had rendered him persona non grata, dodged threatening crowds which were waiting for him on his arrival at Buenos Aires from the interior to-day.

Count von Lueburg was persuaded by the police to leave the train at San Martin, twelve miles outside, when some of the crowds that had gathered at the Buenos Aires railway terminal reached them.

The Chief of Police was on hand with his automobile at San Martin, together with a large guard of secret service men, and the count was conveyed to his home in the chief's car.

"And these are my friends, the Ar-

Reward for Captor of First American

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, September 13. (Passed by censor).—German soldiers taken by the French in the recent fighting told their captors that the Kaiser has decreed a reward of 300 marks and three months' leave for the first German capturing the first American soldier.

"What has happened?" he asked. "I know absolutely nothing. What has transpired?"

The count, however, although shown the Washington messages of last Saturday exposing his suggestion that Argentine ships be sunk "without leaving a trace," and his assertion upon the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, ignored an invitation to deny their authenticity.

The Foreign Office had no information to-day as to when Count von Lueburg would leave Argentina or what route he would take on his journey.

MAY GO TO PARAGUAY

IF THAT NATION AGREES

The general opinion in diplomatic circles is that von Lueburg will go to Paraguay, to which country he is also accredited as minister, provided Paraguay agrees.

Heavily armed guards have been protecting the German banks all day to-day.

The Minister of War has offered to place army units under police orders to prevent any repetition of last night's rioting.

Several policemen are among the wounded in the hospitals.

The Swedish colony here, after a long discussion of the Washington exposure of the Lueburg affair, which involved the Swedish legation, has given out the following:

"We protest against the person or persons whose unusual procedure has created the uncomfortable and difficult situation in which the Swedish colony to-day finds itself, and we express the most complete disapproval of these measures on the part of Sweden, which violate the most sacred rules of neutrality."

ACTION OF PRESIDENT

APPROVED BY CABINET

The Cabinet late last night approved the action of President Irigoyen in presenting passports to Count Lueburg. It is said to have considered similar action in the case of Baron Lowen, the Swedish minister, but no action will be taken pending the receipt of further details from Washington and Stockholm.

The Argentine Foreign Minister at midnight made public the following announcement:

"The government has proved the texts of the Lueburg telegrams and in consequence has sent the following to Berlin:

"Argentine minister please deliver to the German government the following:

"The Argentine government has recognized and value highly the exalted manner in which the government of Germany has solved in ample terms all the Argentine claims, but must inform the German government that because of the texts of Minister Lueburg's telegrams which have been published, he has ceased to be persona grata, and in consequence this government has delivered to him his passports."

AMERICAN AND BRITISH

PRESS BITTERLY ATTACKED

(By Associated Press.)
STOCKHOLM, September 13.—The conservative newspaper Dagbladet prints a bitter editorial on the statements in the British and American press concerning the Lueburg affair. The newspaper says:

"The barrage fire from New York and London editors will fall entirely to frighten Sweden out of its neutrality."

The Svenska Dagbladet resents what it terms "interference in Swedish domestic problems," and says the allied press is utilizing the present difficulties as propaganda for the formation of a Swedish party.

"All attempts to differentiate between a criminal government and a deceived people in this case is doomed to disappointment. All hints as to how we are to group our political parties will not affect us."

ACTION AGAINST CHALONER

WRITS OF EXECUTION ISSUED AGAINST HIS ESTATE TO SATISFY CLAIMS

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., September 13.—Writs of execution were issued in Federal District Court here to-day against the personal property of John Chaloner's Chaloners, of "Merry Mills," Albemarle county, to satisfy claims of his attorneys.

Hugh Gordon Miller obtained a judgment last July for \$3,000 and William Dike Reed, one for \$3,000, and after issuance of the writs to-day it was said that since Chaloner decided to the University of Virginia all his personal property before the origin of the attorneys' claims that the writs would be returned, and that proceedings in chancery could follow in an effort to subject Chaloner's real estate to the claim.

Chaloner, in 1903, bequeathed to the University of Virginia all his rights to "Merry Mills" except a life interest, and the chancery proceedings would be to determine whether or not this could be sold or leased to cover the claims.

Chaloner's New York property has been estimated at \$1,000,000, but since he is held to be insane in New York State

Planning new furniture? If you are, come to this store and see what wonderful values and assortments we have prepared for you. Every floor in the house is teeming with the newest designs in furniture for every room in the house, and because we bought early in the season, prices are unusually reasonable in spite of general advances on all classes of furniture.

New Rugs and Carpets are now showing at exceptionally low prices.

More Post-Toasties for me!

I'm glad there's such a big corn crop—says Bobby.

More Post-Toasties for me!

More Post-Toasties for me!

More Post-Toasties for me!

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KERENSKY DETERMINES ON STRICTER DISCIPLINE

If He Succeeds, Korniloff's Attempted Coup Will Be Considered as Having Borne Good Fruit.

MAY RESTORE DEATH PENALTY

Restoration of Authority Would Remove One of Greatest Weaknesses of New Democracy and Might Infuse Spirit of Co-Operation.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, September 13.—News of Premier Kerensky's determination to install better discipline into Russia's army created almost as much gratification here to-day as reports that General Korniloff's revolt was failing, and civil war averted.

If Kerensky succeeds in his disciplinary program, Korniloff's attempted coup will have borne good fruit, in the opinion of officials and diplomats. Such an accomplishment would remove one of the great weaknesses of the new democracy, and, it is believed, might go far toward infusing a spirit of order and co-operation into the civilian population on whose industrial support the war so largely depends.

Kerensky's plan is believed to be to restore discipline by making it plain that military commanders shall have full authority to give military movements; by routing out the persistent interference of soldiers' committees with commanders' orders, and by retaining the present system of government civil commissioners at the front to advise men in the ranks and provide a certain check on ill-treatment of soldiers.

By this arrangement the death penalty for violation of orders might continue to be imposed by courts-martial, subject to limited review by the civil commissioners. The forces opposed to the death penalty probably could be satisfied by assurances that the commissioners would prevent unjust sentences.

General Alexieff, who was made chief of staff when Kerensky assumed nominal command of the army, and who probably will be virtually commander, is both an advocate of strong authority for directing officers and a friend of the civil commissioner system.

Recent reports from the Russian front indicate that the soldiers' committees, although said to have been shorn of their referendum power over general orders, still persist in trifling interference, which sometimes means delay and disaster.

The civil commissioners, who are usually officials or men of prominence in their own communities, report to the Minister of War on general conditions in the ranks, and also communicate to the men information of the government's aims. They are emissaries of the democratic movement with the function of assuring the army ranks that they are not being used as tools of military leaders for purposes other than defeat of Germany.

Means is asked for accounting language that would be considered insulting in legitimate business transactions. They wrote very quickly when he failed to pay them on the occasions that they thought their money was due.

"The documents we have to-day gone through show that Mrs. King's fortune was higher than believed; that she had about \$1,800,000 instead of \$1,400,000. When she first met Means, her annual income was \$60,000, all well invested in safe and conservative bonds. It is true, we believe, that she lost one whole year's income in one night at cards. We now have evidence that cards and other games of chance were played in the apartments, and that she lost heavily."

"Mrs. King was surrounded by parasites, and our evidence shows fights that came off between the rogues trying to hold control over her."

"We have information that Means told the officers of a New York bank where he opened an account that he was in the employ of the German government. For obvious reasons, we cannot talk further about this, but have turned such evidence over to the government. His sympathies, the records show, have not diminished since our declaration of war."

"Means spent practically the time between October, 1916 and July, 1917, in Chicago. We have information which leads us to believe that Gaston B. Means obtained photographic copies

of a document on file in a public office in Chicago."

Questioned as to his exact meaning in the last statement, Mr. Dooley declined to go further in detail. It is stated, however, that during the raid upon the apartment house in Park Avenue copies of the signature of James C. King were discovered. And it became known to-day that the name Maude A. King, many times repeated and apparently all in one hand writing, as though someone had been practicing, was discovered upon a letterhead upon which the name of Gaston B. Means was printed.

No record has been found in any of the files of the government to-day. The authorities expressed the belief that had she carried any considerable amount of insurance adjusters would have received inquiries from the beneficiaries as to this.

Subpoenas have been issued to-day for a person, said to be a foreigner. This man has made the claim that he was engaged to wed Mrs. King. The man is being traced through a woman, the district attorney declared. He added that since Tuesday he had changed his residence.

"Means used various pretexts to get all of the folks away from Chicago and keep them in a secret place of sojourn," continued Mr. Dooley.

"There is evidence of this. There are different lines of reasoning as to why this was done. There exists documentary evidence that Mrs. King was very anxious to keep his whereabouts and that of the ladies from even the relatives. He gave such directions in writing."

MOTHER BEGS TO KNOW MRS. KING'S WHEREABOUTS

"Mrs. Robinson, mother of Mrs. King, in a letter written to her the day before the shooting, begged to know her daughter's whereabouts. She even expressed a mother's intuition that harm was about to befall her daughter. The letter in my possession is dated August 28."

"Mrs. King was lured south. She desired to come back. She preferred to sojourn at Narragansett Pier and similar resorts. She did not enjoy the secluded life to which she had been led. She even importuned some one there to release her, so that she could draw the money necessary to resume her position in active society."

"Means was pressed to keep up his standard of living. We have evidence to show that before leaving Chicago he was suffering from moody spells. He would sit for hours staring straight ahead, answering questions in monosyllables. There is documentary evidence that he was upon the verge of a nervous collapse. His stock speculations had proved heavy losses. These transactions, we learn, had been carried on in the names of different persons than himself. But we have yet to find a record of any winnings."

"We thought Mrs. Melvin has been a bit expensive when she had engaged a bit expensive when she had engaged expert interior decorators to gloriously decorate the suit occupied by Mrs. King at an outlay of \$30,000. But we find that the Means apartment had been furnished at a cost of \$25,000."

"Although Means did not seem to speculate in his own name, there is much evidence that his checks paid the deficiencies in those stock accounts that were in the names of other persons. Notably does this appear in such speculations as were made in the name of W. K. P."

OTHER PERSONS HAD KEYS TO HER VAULT

"Mrs. King had hundreds of thousands of dollars in the vaults of Chicago banks. There is evidence that at least two other persons, a man and a woman, had access to these vaults. It is safe to assume that some of those valuable securities were removed. Some may have been used as collateral."

"The 'Come-back' man was really never down—and out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength."

"The National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful! Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it, whether his trouble comes from acid poisoning, the kidney, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befoul the overtaxed American. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them to-day. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you."

Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box. Three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules—Adv.

Delicious Home Cooking

Hot Bread a Specialty.
Breakfast, 7:15-9:00. Dinner, 11:30-2:45
Supper, 5:30-7:30.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
Fifth Street, Near Main.

Better Letters FOR Less Money

Eliminate useless shorthand—dictate at your own speed. Inject your personality into your business letters, and you will get better results from them.

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The Carnegie Sales Co.,
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Phone Randolph 3721.

Fourquaren, Temple & Co. Fourquaren, Temple & Co.

Friday Special Values in SEASONABLE SILKS

Your especial attention is called—with all emphasis possible—to the Messaline and Charmeuse numbers named in this sale. These fabrics are strongly in fashion's eye at present, are anything but plentiful and later will certainly demand a higher price.

35-inch Black Satin Messaline—fine weave, smooth, lustrous finish, altogether a most satisfactory texture 1 yd

Black Charmeuse—full 36 inches wide; a very excellent quality and finish—extra value 1 yd

35-inch Black Taffeta—this shows a fine chiffon finish, is a good, durable texture; priced at 1 yd

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DOOLING REFUSES TO GO FURTHER INTO DETAILS

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Bond Purchasers Being Victimized

Unscrupulous "Bankers" Buying Liberty Bonds at Prices Far Below Market Prices.

[By Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, September 13.—Many persons in ordinary circumstances who subscribed for Liberty loan bonds in the enthusiasm of the campaign, and now find themselves in need of money, are being victimized into selling their bonds at a much lower price than the market quotation, according to a statement issued here to-day by John Muir, a New York stock broker, who took an active part in the last Liberty loan campaign. This has occurred in the last few days, it was stated, on the East Side and other poorer districts of the city, especially among the foreign-speaking population, and the statement said, "they fall victims of unscrupulous 'private banks,' and accept the first bid that is offered. There is a wide and active public market in these bonds on the Stock Exchange. The closing prices yesterday were \$99.71 for the \$100 bonds, and \$95.88 for the \$50 bonds."

The statement pointed out that such a situation will tend to shake the confidence of the public in government bonds, and will prove an obstacle in the success of the next loan."

lateral for stock accounts. We have failed to find any evidence that Mrs. King speculated.

"There is a great deal of new